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The Gift of
Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas
Adj. Gen. U. S.,
15 May, 1863.

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CAVALRY TACTICS.

THIRD PART.

EVOLUTIONS OF A REGIMENT.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA:
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CAVALRY TACTICS.

TITLE FOURTH.

EVOLUTIONS OF A REGIMENT.

PRELIMINARY IDEAS AND PREPARATORY MOVEMENTS.

764.—ALL the evolutions depend on *four principal dispositions.*

1. *To pass from the order in line to the order in column.*
2. *To march in column.*
3. *To pass from the order in column to the order in line.*
4. *To march in line.*

The first evolution belongs to the first principal disposition.

The second, to the second principal disposition.

The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, to the third principal disposition.

The eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth, to the fourth principal disposition.

765.—The captain places himself at the point from whence his command can be most distinctly heard.

The commands ATTENTION and FRONT are not repeated.

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The *preparatory* commands are immediately repeated by the field officers.

The guide being on the left, when the right is in front, and on the right, when the left is in front, the colonel does not announce it; he may, however, remind them of it when he thinks proper, but only while the column is marching. It is the same, if for any reason the colonel is obliged to make the guide on the side opposite to the established rule.

In each case, the indication of the guide is repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding.

When a line or column is to move at the same time by the same movement, the captains commanding immediately repeat the preparatory commands.

In the case of successive movements, they repeat the preparatory commands sufficiently soon to give that of execution at the moment when the movement should commence in their squadron.

If an evolution requires a particular movement of some squadron, the captain commands this movement instead of repeating the preparatory command given by the colonel.

The commands of *execution* are repeated simultaneously by the field officers. They are repeated in the same manner by the captains commanding, except in the movements which require successive commands. The captains commanding always announce *the guide*, conforming to what is prescribed in the *school of the squadron*.

If it should happen that a command is not heard, each captain commanding conforms as promptly as possible to the movements of the squadron which precedes him in the direction of the formation or breaking.

The captains commanding, after having commanded FRONT, remain at the point to which they went to align their squadron, and, as well as the second captains, do not resume their place in line until the colonel commands FRONT.

The regiment *draws the sabre, returns it*, or *presents it*, at the command of the colonel, which is not repeated.

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In a formation in line or in a deployment, when one or several fractions of the troop cannot find room to enter the line, these fractions, whichsoever they may be, remain or pass in rear of the line in the order in which they were before the movement.

In the evolutions, the movements are made *by platoons;* the movements *by fours* are used only to regain an interval or distance which is lost, or to gain ground towards one of the flanks, when in column of platoons.

The colonel makes known the points of direction which he thinks proper to give to the line. The adjutant and sergeant-major are charged with posting the *general guides* and with placing the *principal guides* successively on the points which have been determined: and, when they have not been determined, with establishing, with these same guides, the line on which the formation or deployment is to be made.

When the colonel wishes the regiment to march, either in line or in column, he gives the point on which the line or column is to be directed. The adjutant and sergeant-major, for the march in line, point it out to the particular guide of the right or of the left of the squadron designated; and for the march in column, they make it known to the guide of the left or of the right of the head of column. They cause intermediate points to be taken, to ensure by this means the direction of the march.

If the colonel has not given the direction of a column, the adjutant and sergeant-major, at the preparatory commands, point out to the guide of the left or of the right, conformably to the rule, the point on which he is to march.

It is the same for the march in line.

In the march in line, the guide is always on one of the flanks of the line.

In alignments at a halt, the new line should be established so as not to cross the old one, which would make it necessary to back. As a consequence of this rule, when an alignment is to be made after a march in line,

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the line is drawn on that part of the troop which is most advanced.

When, from some extraordinary circumstance, the squadrons are reduced below their complement of 48 files, the platoons of the same squadron are equalized among themselves, being completed reciprocally to 11, 10, 9, and even 8 files, but never lower.

The platoons reduced to 9 or 8 files, conform to what is prescribed for the sections, Title 1st, Art. 2d; and Title 3d, No. 763.

A squadron may in the same manner be reduced to 3 and to 2 platoons.

When the number of the platoons is reduced in a squadron, the officers who have no platoon to command, become file-closers. The sergeants and corporals are always divided between the ranks, after the principles of a complete formation.

The squadrons of a regiment, even when they are unequal, are not the less subjected to the same principles. In the order in column with distance, as in close column, they preserve their distance and the direction of the guides. In the order in line, they preserve the prescribed interval.

Points of direction.

766.—For points of direction, distant objects are chosen, which are immoveable, distinct, and suitable to fix exactly the position it is wished to take.

The choice of points is determined with one of the two following intentions:

1st. That of directing the march of a column or of a line.

For this purpose, a point is chosen which determines the direction of the column or line, and immoveable intermediate points are successively taken to ensure this direction.

2. That of marking the line on which a column is to deploy, or a troop in line to establish itself.

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For this purpose two salient points are taken, between which the line is to be formed. The adjutant, after having received the order, moves there rapidly to take the intermediate points and to trace the line. He is followed by the sergeant-major or quartermaster-sergeant, and a general guide.

In the first case, the points are called *points of direction of the march;* and in the second case, *points of direction of the line.*

Tracing of lines.

767.—To trace a line, is to establish between two points or on a point given beforehand by the colonel, intermediate points on which the front rank of a troop which deploys may rest.

In all formations, the *general guides* face each other.

The *principal guides* always face the *general guide* on the side of the formation, except in central movements.

The regiment being right in front, the *principal guides* of the left form the intermediate points; it is the reverse when the left is in front.

At the preparatory command of the colonel, the adjutant, if the formation is by the right, moves quickly to the prescribed distance or to the point determined beforehand, halts at the command of execution, and immediately posts the general guide of the right, facing the prolongation of the line, at the point where the right of the regiment is to rest. At the same command, the sergeant-major moves to the point where the left of the regiment will rest, and posts the general guide of the left there.

The principal guides of the left of the squadron, at the preparatory command of their captains commanding, place themselves in succession between these two points, at the point where the left of the squadron will rest, and exactly in the direction, so as to cover each other perfectly.

The adjutant, who remains behind the general guide, rectifies, if necessary, the position of the principal

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guides. (Examples: *Front into line; on right into line; on first squadron—deploy column.*)

If these same formations are made in inverse order, the general guide of the right is posted, facing the prolongation of the line, at the point where the left of the first platoon of the first squadron will rest, and all the principal guides of the left, at the point where the right of the fourth platoon of their squadron will be. The general guide of the left is posted at the point where the right of the fourth platoon of the fifth squadron will rest. (Examples: *By inversion front into line; by inversion on left into line.*)

If the movement is executed by squadron, the general guide of the right is posted in the same manner at the point where the left of the first squadron is to rest, and the principal guides of the right, at the point which marks the right of their squadron. The general guide of the left is posted at the point where the right of the fifth squadron will be. (Example: *By inversion—on first squadron—deploy the column.*)

If the formation is made on the head of the column, faced to the rear, the general guide of the right is posted at the point indicated, preserving the distance of the front of a platoon between him and the left flank of the column, in order that after the left-about wheel, the right of the regiment may be at the point where it is to rest; the principal guides of the left place themselves at the point where the left of their squadron is to be. (Example: *On the head of column—into line faced to the rear.*)

If this same formation is made in inverse order, the general guide of the right is posted as it has just been explained, but on the right flank, that after the right-about wheel, the left of the first platoon of the first squadron may be at the point where it is to rest; the principal guides, and the general guide of the left, are posted as for by inversion front into line. (Example: *On the head of column—by inversion—into line faced to the rear.*)

If these formations are made by the left, the line is traced after the same principles and by inverse means.

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The sergeant-major conforms them to what is prescribed for the adjutant.

In the formation on the rear of the column faced to the rear, the line is traced after the about-wheel, as for front into line, the left in front. If the left is in front, the line is traced after the same principles and by inverse means.

If the formation is made to the front, on a subdivision or on a squadron of the centre, the adjutant for the three squadrons on the right posts the quartermaster-sergeant facing to the left, at the point where the right of the platoon or squadron, which is the base of formation, is to rest. The principal guide of the left of this squadron also places himself at the point where its left is to be, in the direction of the quartermaster-sergeant and facing him. These points being established, the adjutant moves rapidly towards the right, to post there the general guide of the right; while the sergeant-major posts the general guide of the left. The principal guides of the right of the squadrons which are in front of the one of formation, mark the point where the right of their squadron is to be, and face to the left; and the principal guides of the left of the squadron which are in rear, mark the point where the left of their squadron is to rest, and face the quartermaster-sergeant. (Examples: *On 2d or on 3d squadron—front into line; on 2d or on 3d squadron—deploy column.*)

If the formation is made on one of the squadrons of the left, the sergeant-major traces the line and posts a sergeant and the principal guide of the left, as it has just been prescribed.

If the left is in front, the line is traced after the same principles and by inverse means.

In the formations in line faced to the rear, the column being right in front, the quartermaster-sergeant, if the platoon which is the base of formation belongs to one of the three right squadrons, is posted facing to the right, at the point where the left of this platoon is to rest. The principal guide of the right of the squadron likewise places himself at the point where its right is to

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be, facing the quartermaster-sergeant. The principal guides of the right of the squadrons which are in front of the one of formation, face the quartermaster-sergeant; and the principal guides of the left of the squadrons which are in the rear, face to the right. (Example: *On the rear of* 1*st*, 2*d*, *or* 3*d squadron—into line faced to the rear.*)

If the left is in front, the line is traced after the same principles and by inverse means.

In all central movements, the adjutant and sergeant-major remain, the first behind the general guide of the right, and the second behind the general guide of the left, to ensure the straightness of the line, and to rectify if necessary the position of the principal guides.

In formations composed of two evolutions, the line is traced after the same principles; the quartermaster-sergeant is posted on the left of the squadrons which form *left into line*, facing the general guide of the right, and the principal guides of the left of the squadrons which are in rear are placed in their direction, at the point where the left of their squadron is to rest. (Examples: *Left into line wheel—and front into line; left into line wheel—and on the head of* 4*th squadron, into line faced to the rear.*)

If the left is in front, the line is traced after the same principles and by inverse means.

If this same formation is made in inverse order, the line is traced as it has just been explained. The quartermaster-sergeant is posted on the right of the squadrons which form *by inversion right into line*, facing the general guide of the right, and the principal guides of the left of the other squadrons are placed at the point where the right of the fourth platoon of their squadron is to rest. (Examples: *By inversion, right into line wheel—and front into line; by inversion, right into line wheel—and on the head of* 4*th squadron—into line faced to the rear.*)

If the left is in front, the line is traced after the same principles and by inverse means.

In the formation of a close column in line on its left

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flank, the general guide of the left is posted facing the prolongation of the line at the point where the left of the fifth squadron is to rest; and the principal guides of the right place themselves at the point where the right of their squadron is to be. (Example: *By the rear of column into line.*)

If the left is in front, the line is traced after the same principles and by inverse means.

If this same formation is made in inverse order, the general guide of the left is posted facing the prolongation of the line, at the point where the right of the fifth squadron is to rest, and the principal guides of the left place themselves at the point where the left of their squadron will be. (Example: *By the rear of column by inversion right into line.*)

If the left is in front, the line is traced after the same principles and by inverse means.

In the oblique changes of front on the right wing, the line is traced as it is explained for the deployment on the first squadron. (Example: *Change front obliquely—on the right wing.*)

In perpendicular changes of front, the line is traced as it is explained for the formations to the front, to the rear, and on the centre. (Examples: *Change front—on the right wing; change front to the rear—on the right wing; change front to the right—on 2d, 3d, 4th, or 5th squadron.*)

In the passage of defiles, the line is traced to the front, to the rear, on the right, on the left, on the prolongation to the front of the right or left, according to the formation.

In the passage of a defile to the front on the centre, the sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant are posted facing each other, so as to mark the interval of the two squadrons of formation. The principal guides of the right of the right squadrons place themselves facing to the left, at the point where the right of their squadron is to rest; and those of the left of the left squadrons place themselves facing to the right, at the point where the left of their squadron is to rest.

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In the passage of the line to the front, the line is traced as for front into line.

In the passage of the line to the rear, the line is traced as for into line faced to the rear on the head of column, left in front; the general guide of the left taking care to place himself nearer by the front of a platoon, so that after the left-about wheel, the left of the line may be at the point where it is to rest.

If the fixed points have not been given beforehand, the adjutant and sergeant-major trace the line at the distances fixed for each evolution.

In the formation by the flanks, the quartermaster-sergeant having no particular duty, he follows the adjutant and is at his disposal.

The adjutant and sergeant-major, the quartermaster-sergeant, the general and principal guides, do not resume their places in line until the command FRONT is given by the colonel.

As the *lines* cannot always be traced, the colonel should cause all the evolutions to be executed without tracing them, in order to complete the instruction. In this case the formations are made at the prescribed distances, without the general and principal guides establishing themselves on the new line.

768.—When the colonel has not given points to establish the new line, whether this line is to be traced or not, the formations or deployments are made at the following distances:

The formation on right or on left into line . . . at 30 paces.

(*The distance is measured from the point where, after having turned, the platoon or squadron moves forward on the line.*)

The formation to the front into line . . . . at 30 paces.

The formations on the rear of the column into line faced to the rear . . . . . at 30 paces.

The formations on the head of the column into line faced to the rear . . . . . at 20 paces.

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Central formations to the front or faced to the rear . . at 20 paces.

The deployment of a close column . . . . . at 30 paces.

The formation of a close column right or left into line . . . . . at 10 paces.

In the changes of front, the line is traced at the distance prescribed for the formations to the front, to the rear, and on the centre.

Manner of placing the intermediate points between two given points.

769.—(Pl. 101, fig. A.) The given points are a tree on the right (B) and a steeple on the left (C).

The intermediate points are sought for by a sergeant (S) and the principal guide of the right (M) of the first squadron, under the direction of the adjutant (A).

A sergeant (S) who is nearest to the tree (B), which is the right point, remains stationary. The principal guide (M) places himself on his left, at the distance of the front of a platoon, aligning himself on the sergeant and on the tree which is the right point.

These two non-commissioned officers then march forward, making a wheel of which the tree is the pivot. In this movement, the principal guide (M) takes care that the tree (B) is always covered by the sergeant (S).

The sergeant looks at the principal guide while marching, and halts when the latter covers the steeple which is the left point.

If the principal guide has kept on the alignment of the sergeant and the tree, the intermediate points are found.

Having arrived on the line, these two non-commissioned officers face each other and rectify their position, if necessary, so as to cover the points. If the sergeant (S) sees the steeple (C) on his left, he inclines a little to that side; the principal guide (M) then inclines to the right to align himself on the sergeant and the tree.

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The opposite movements are made if the sergeant sees the steeple on his right.

When the line is thus determined, the general guide (G) moves on to the line at the point where the right of the regiment is to rest, and posts himself there, facing the adjutant.

Manner of determining the other points, when only one point of direction is given.

770.—(Pl. 101, fig. B.) The adjutant (A) followed by a sergeant (S) moves *at a gallop* to the side opposite to the point of direction (B), and he posts the sergeant at some distance from him, facing towards him. If the latter (S) does not cover the point of direction (B), the adjutant (A) makes a sign to him to incline to the right or left, until he is exactly in the direction.

When the line is thus determined, the general guide (G) moves on to the line at the point where the right of the regiment is to rest, and posts himself there, facing the adjutant.

771.—The squadrons being sufficiently instructed, they are united to be exercised at the following movements, before passing to the evolutions.

Successive alignment of the squadrons in a regiment.

772.—The regiment being in line as prescribed (Title 1st, Art. 1st), the colonel causes the general guide of the right and the principal guide of the left of the first squadron to be posted 30 paces in advance of the front of the squadron, opposite to the particular guides and facing each other.

The general guide of the left likewise posts himself at

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the point where the left of the regiment will rest, facing the general guide of the right.

The line being traced parallel to the front of the regiment, the captain commanding the first squadron, at a caution from the colonel, commands: 1. *Squadron forward;* 2. *Guide right;* 3. MARCH. The squadron having arrived within one pace of the point which marks the right of the new line, the captain commands: HALT.

At this command, the squadron halts, the officers and the particular guides continue to march and align themselves immediately. The captain moves to the right flank and commands: *Right*-DRESS; and when the squadron is aligned: FRONT.

The first squadron being correctly aligned, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *By Squadron—Right*-DRESS.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the second squadron commands: 1. *Squadron forward;* 2. *Guide right;* 3. MARCH. The squadron having arrived on the line of the file-closers of the squadron which is the base of alignment, the captain commands: 1. *Squadron;* 2. HALT. The squadron halts. The principal guide of the left immediately posts himself at the point where the left of the squadron is to rest, facing to the right; the officers and the particular guides continue to march and align themselves immediately. The captain moves to the left flank and commands: *Right*-DRESS. At this command the men all move on together to the alignment.

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The squadron being aligned, the captain commands: FRONT.

Each captain commanding executes in succession the same movement, and does not command MARCH until the one who precedes him has commanded HALT.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

Alignment of the regiment.

773.—The regiment being in line, the colonel causes the general guides to be posted facing each other, and the principal guides of the left as intermediate points, facing to the right, as near as possible to the front, but in such a manner that no portion of the regiment shall be obliged to rein back, and he commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Right*—DRESS.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, and by the captains commanding, the squadrons align themselves in such a manner that the men of the front rank shall have their horses' heads on a line with the boot of the principal guides.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

774.—The colonel causes the different alignments to be made by the left, after the same principles and by inverse means.

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To break the regiment by fours.

775.—The regiment being in line, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *By fours.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 102.) The second command is repeated by the field officers and by the captain commanding the first squadron.

At the command MARCH, repeated by these same officers, the first squadron breaks by fours, as it is prescribed, No. 588.

The captain of the second squadron commands *By fours*, sufficiently soon to command MARCH at the moment when the fourth platoon of the preceding squadron commences its movement. When half of the second squadron has broken, the captain changes the direction to join the column.

It is the same with the other squadrons, which break successively and change direction in the same manner as the second.

If the head of column of the regiment turns immediately to the right or left, the captains commanding break and change direction sufficiently soon to enter the column without losing their distance.

776.—To break the regiment by the left, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *By fours from the left;* 3. MARCH.

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To form platoons at the same pace.

777.—The regiment marching in column of fours, right in front, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Form platoons.*
3. MARCH.

The second command is repeated by the field officers and by the captain commanding the first squadron.

At the command MARCH, repeated by these same officers, the platoons are formed in the first squadron as it is prescribed, No. 617.

The other squadrons continue to march and the platoons are formed successively in each squadron in the same manner as in the first, at the commands: 1. *Form platoons;* 2. MARCH, given by each captain commanding sufficiently soon to allow his head of column to halt at its distance from the squadron which precedes it.

778.—The column marching at a *trot*, the platoons are formed after the same principles, except that the head of column of the regiment, and successively that of each squadron, instead of halting passes to a *walk*, as it is prescribed, No. 618, when it arrives at its distance from the squadron which precedes it.

779.—The regiment marching in column of fours, left in front, the movement is executed by the same commands, after the same principles and by inverse means.

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To break the platoons by fours at the same pace.

780.—The regiment marching in column of platoons, right in front, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *By fours.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers and by the captain commanding the first squadron, the captains of the other squadrons command: *Column.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captain of the first squadron, the captains of the other squadrons command: HALT.

The platoons break by fours in the first squadron, as prescribed, No. 610.

The captain of the second squadron, and successively those of the other squadrons, command: 1. *By fours;* 2. MARCH, sufficiently soon to allow the head of his squadron, after having broken, to be at its distance from the squadron which precedes it.

781.—The column marching at a *trot*, the first squadron breaks by fours, as prescribed, No. 613. The captains of the other squadrons command *walk*, instead of *column*, and MARCH, instead of HALT; they afterwards command: 1. *By fours—trot;* 2. MARCH, sufficiently soon for the head of their squadrons to arrive at its distance from the squadron which precedes it.

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782.—The regiment marching in column of platoons, left in front, the movement is made after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *By fours from the left;* 3. MARCH.

To form platoons doubling the pace.

783.—The regiment marching in column of fours, right in front, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Form platoons—trot.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers and by the captain commanding the first squadron, the captains of the other squadrons command: *Trot.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by all the captains commanding, the platoons are formed in the first squadron as it is prescribed, No. 625.

The other squadrons *trot,* and form in succession at the commands: 1. *Form platoons;* 2. MARCH, given by each captain at the moment when his head of column arrives at its distance from the squadron which precedes it.

784.—The regiment marching in column of fours, left in front, the movement is executed by the same commands, after the same principles and by inverse means.

To break the platoons doubling the pace.

785.—The regiment marching in column of platoons, right in front, the colonel commands:

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1. *Attention.*
2. *By fours—trot.*
3. MARCH.

The second command is repeated by the field officers, and by the captain commanding the first squadron.

At the command MARCH, repeated by these same officers, the first squadron breaks, as it is prescribed, No. 621.

The other squadrons continue to march at a *walk*, and the captains command successively: 1. *By fours—trot;* and 2. MARCH, so as to preserve their distance.

786.—The regiment marching in column of platoons, left in front, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *By fours from the left—trot;* 3. MARCH.

To form the regiment front, left, or on right into line.

787.—The regiment marching in column of fours, right in front, to form it into line on the head of column, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Front into line.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers and by the captain commanding the first squadron, the captains of the other squadrons command: *Head of column half left.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field

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officers and by the captains commanding, the first squadron forms as it is prescribed, No. 595.

The other captains command *guide right*, move on a line with the head of their squadrons, and direct them by the shortest line to within 100 paces in rear of the point where the right will rest in line; as each head of squadron arrives at this distance, the captain commands: *Head of column half right;* and when the third platoon of his squadron is in the new direction, he commands: *Front into line,* in time to command MARCH, at the moment when his head of column arrives within 30 paces of the line.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

788.—The regiment marching in column of fours, left in front, the movement is made by the same commands, after the same principles and by inverse means.

789.—The regiment marching in column of fours, right in front, to form it into line on its left flank, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Left into line.*
3. MARCH.

The second command is repeated by the field officers and by the captain commanding the first squadron.

At the command MARCH, repeated by these same officers, the squadron is formed as it is prescribed, No. 596.

The other captains move opposite to the head of their squadrons, and each one commands in succession *left into line,* in time to command

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MARCH at the moment when the four first files arrive opposite to the point where they are to turn, to form on the line.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

790.—The regiment marching in column of fours, left in front, it is formed into line on its right flank, after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Right into line;* 3. MARCH.

791.—The regiment marching in column of fours, right in front, to form it into line on the prolongation to the front of its right flank, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *On right into line.*
3. MARCH.

The second command is repeated by the field officers and by the captain commanding the first squadron.

At the command MARCH, repeated by these same officers, the first squadron forms as it is prescribed, No. 597.

The other captains command *guide right,* move opposite to the head of their squadrons, and each one commands *on right into line,* in time to command MARCH at the moment when his four first files arrive at the point where they are to turn to the right, to form on the line.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

792.—The regiment marching in column of fours, left in front, it is formed into line on the prolongation to the front of its left flank, after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *On left into line;* 3. MARCH.

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ARTICLE FIRST.

TO PASS FROM LINE TO COLUMN.

To form the regiment in column with distance.

793.—The regiment being in line, to break to the right by a general movement, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Platoons right wheel.*
3. MARCH.

The second command is repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding.

At the command MARCH, repeated by these same officers, the movement is made at the same time in each squadron as it is prescribed, No. 603.

At the moment when the platoons have nearly finished their wheel, the captains commanding command: HALT.

At this command, the marching flanks halt, and the captains commanding observe that the chiefs of platoons, the particular guides, and the guides of platoons conform to what is prescribed, No. 603.

If the colonel wishes the column to move to the front immediately, he commands after three-fourths of the wheel:

4. FORWARD.

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This command is repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding.

794.—To break to the left, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Platoons left wheel;* 3. MARCH.

To break by the right to march to the left.

795.—The regiment being in line, to break by successive movements, the right passing along the front of the line, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Platoons break by the right—to march to the left.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers and by the captain commanding the first squadron, the chief of the first platoon commands: 1. *Platoon forward;* 2. *Guide left.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by these four officers, the movement is made in the first squadron, as it is prescribed, No. 635.

The captains of the other squadrons repeat in succession the second command in time to command MARCH, when the fourth platoon of the squadron on their right arrives opposite to the centre of the second platoon of their squadron.

The movement is made in each squadron in the same manner as in the first.

796.—To break by the left to march to the right, the

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movement is made after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Platoons break by the left to march to the right;* 3. MARCH.

To break to the rear by the right to march to the left.

797.—The regiment being in line, to break by successive movements, the right passing in rear of the line, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*

2. *Platoons break by the right to the rear—to march to the left.*

3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers and the captain commanding the first squadron, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Platoon right-about wheel.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by these four officers, the movement is made in the first squadron, as it is prescribed, No. 641.

The captains of the other squadrons repeat in succession the second command in time to command MARCH, when the fourth platoon of the squadron on their right, after having wheeled about and marched forward, has made three-fourths of its turn to the right.

The movement is made in each squadron in the same manner as in the first.

798.—To break to the rear by the left to march to the right, the movement is made after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Platoons break by the left to the rear—to march to the right;* 3. MARCH.

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FIRST EVOLUTION.

To form the regiment in close column.

799.—The regiment being in line, if the colonel wishes to form it in close column to face to the right, he commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Squadrons right wheel—form close column.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 103, fig. A.) At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captains commanding command: *Squadron right wheel.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding, all the squadrons wheel to the right.

The wheel being nearly finished, the captain of the first squadron moves to the left of his squadron, and commands: 1. *Squadron;* 2. HALT; 3. *Left*-DRESS; 4. FRONT.

The captains of the other squadrons command: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide left;* and at 12 paces from the squadron which precedes: 1. *Squadron;* 2. HALT; 3. *Left*-DRESS; 4. FRONT.

800.—The formation in close column to face to the left is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Squadrons left wheel—form close column;* 3. MARCH.

801.—The regiment being in line, to form close column without changing front, the colonel commands:

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1. *Attention.*
2. *On third squadron—form close column.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 103, fig. B.) At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the squadron of formation moves to the left of his squadron, and commands: 1. *Left*-DRESS; 2. FRONT.

The captain of the second squadron commands: *Platoons left wheel—fourth platoon left half wheel.*

The captain of the first squadron commands: *Platoons left wheel—head of column half right.*

The captain of the fourth squadron commands: *Platoons right wheel—first platoon right-about wheel.*

The captain of the fifth squadron commands: *Platoons right wheel—head of column half right.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding, except the captain of the squadron of formation, all the other squadrons break *by platoons to the right* and *by platoons to the left;* and when the wheel is nearly finished, the captains of the right squadrons command immediately: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide right:* those of the left squadrons command: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide left.* They all move opposite to their head of column to direct it.

The chief of the fourth platoon of the second squadron, after having made a half wheel *to the*

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left, moves forward, and commands: 1. *Left*—TURN; 2. FORWARD, so as to enter square in a direction parallel to the front of the third squadron, passing near the heads of the officers' horses.

The three other platoons, after having wheeled to the left, move forward, and their chiefs command in succession: 1. *Right*—TURN; 2. FORWARD, at the point where the fourth platoon moved forward; they then command: 1. *Left*—TURN; 2. FORWARD, so as to turn on the same ground where the fourth platoon turned.

The captain of this squadron continues to march opposite to the head of his squadron, and commands: *Platoons right wheel*, in time to command MARCH when his fourth platoon arrives opposite to the right of the fourth platoon of the third squadron.

The platoons having wheeled to the right, he commands: 1. HALT; 2. *Left*-DRESS; 3. FRONT.

The chief of the fourth platoon of the first squadron, after having wheeled *to the left*, commands immediately: 1. *Right*—TURN; 2. FORWARD, and marches in a diagonal direction, so as to turn to the left on a line parallel to the front of the second squadron, at the command *head of column half left*, given by the captain when his fourth platoon arrives on a line with the right of the squadrons already formed.

The three other platoons, after having marched forward, turn in succession on the same ground as the fourth, at the command of their chiefs. The

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rest of the movement is precisely the same as that prescribed for the second squadron, and these two squadrons are then 12 paces from each other.

The chief of the first platoon of the fourth squadron, after having executed the *right-about wheel*, moves forward and commands: 1. *Left*—TURN; 2. FORWARD, so as to enter square in a direction parallel to the third squadron, at the command *head of column to the left*, given by the captain when this platoon is nearly 12 paces in rear of the third squadron.

The other platoons, after having wheeled to the right, move forward, and their chiefs command in succession: 1. *Right*—TURN; 2. FORWARD, a little before the point where the first platoon wheeled about. They then command: 1. *Left*—TURN; 2. FORWARD, so as to turn on the same ground where the first platoon turned.

The captain marches at the head of his squadron, until he arrives opposite to the left of the third squadron, when he halts, allows his column to pass, and commands: *Platoons left wheel*, in time to command MARCH, when his fourth platoon comes up to him.

The platoons having wheeled to the left, he commands: 1. HALT; 2. *Left*-DRESS; 3. FRONT.

The chief of the first platoon of the fifth squadron, after having wheeled to the right, commands: 1. *Right*—TURN; 2. FORWARD, and marches in a diagonal direction, so as to turn to the left on a line parallel to the fourth squadron, at the command *head of column half left*,

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given by the captain when his first platoon arrives on a line with the left of the squadrons already formed.

The three other platoons, after having marched forward, turn in succession at the command of their chiefs on the same ground as the first.

The captain marches at the head of his squadron, until he comes on a line with the left of the fourth squadron, when he halts, allows his column to pass, and conforms, for the rest of the movement, to what is prescribed for the fourth squadron.

802.—To form close column from a halt, on any other than the third squadron, the movement is executed after the same principles, observing that the squadrons which place themselves in front of the one of formation conform to what is prescribed for the second and first squadrons, and that those which form in rear conform to what is prescribed for the fourth and fifth.

803.—The regiment being in line, to form close column, left in front, without changing front, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *On fourth squadron—left in front—form close column.*
3. MARCH.

The commands are repeated, and the movements executed after the principles prescribed, No. 801, with this difference, that the right squadrons form in rear of the one designated as the base of formation; that the left squadron forms in front of it; and that the alignment being made to the right, each captain halts or

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moves to the point where the right of his squadron is to rest.

804.—The formation of close column from a halt being almost always made at quick paces, it is important for the preparatory commands to be given in time to prevent either delay or hesitation in the execution.

805.—The regiment marching in line, if the colonel wishes to form close column facing to the right, without halting, he commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Squadrons—right wheel—form close column.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captains commanding command: *Squadrons right wheel—trot.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers, and by the captains commanding, the movement is executed. When the wheel is nearly finished, the captain of the first squadron commands: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide left;* 3. *Walk;* 4. MARCH; the captains of the other squadrons command: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide left;* and when 12 paces from the squadron which precedes: 1. *Walk;* 2. MARCH.

806.—The formation of close column when marching, to face to the left, without halting, is made after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Squadrons left wheel—form close column;* 3. MARCH.

807.—The regiment marching in line, to form close

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column without changing front and without halting, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *On first squadron—form close column.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the first squadron commands: *Guide left*, and moves to the left of the squadron; the captains of the other squadrons command: *Platoons right wheel —trot.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding, except the captain of the first squadron, the squadrons *break by platoons to the right at a trot;* and when the wheel is nearly finished, the captains command: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide left*, and place themselves opposite to their first platoons.

As the head of each squadron arrives on a line with the left of the first squadron, the captain halts, allows his column to pass, and commands: *Platoons left wheel*, in time to command MARCH when his fourth platoon arrives on a line with the left of the first squadron.

The platoons having wheeled to the left, the captain commands: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide left*, and at 12 paces from the squadron which precedes: 1. *Walk;* 2. MARCH.

808. The formation of close column when marching with the left in front, without changing front, and without halting, is executed after the same principles and

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by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *On fifth squadron—left in front—form close column;* 3. MARCH.

ARTICLE SECOND.

TO MARCH IN COLUMN.

809.—The principles of the march in column with distance, prescribed in Nos. 604 and the succeding paragraphs, are applicable to the regiment: the squadrons preserve between each other the distance of platoons in column with the addition of the 12 paces required for the interval from one squadron to another when in line.

810.—The regiment being in column with distance, right in front, to march it forward, the colonel points out to the adjutant the direction which the column is to follow; and after the latter has given the guide of the first platoon the means of preserving the regularity of his march, conformably to the principles prescribed, No. 605, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Column forward.*
3. MARCH.

The second command is repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding.

At the command MARCH, repeated by these same officers, the movement is executed at the same time in each squadron, as it is prescribed, No. 605.

811.—To halt the column, the colonel commands:

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1. *Attention.*
2. *Column.*
3. HALT.

The second command is repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding.

At the command HALT, repeated by these same officers, the platoons all halt together.

The adjutant sees that the guides of the two first platoons have marched in the direction which he gave them.

To change direction in column with distance.

812.—The regiment marching in column with distance, right in front, to change direction by successive turns, the colonel commands:

Head of column to the left.

At this command, repeated by the lieutenant-colonel and by the captain commanding the first squadron, the movement is made as it is prescribed, No. 605.

Each captain, in succession, gives the same command at the moment when his head of column is about to arrive at the point where the first squadron began to turn.

The principal guide of each squadron remains at the turning point until the last platoon of his squadron has finished its movement, and until he is replaced by the principal guide of the next squadron.

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The change of direction to the right is made after the same principles and by inverse means, at the command: *Head of column to the right.*

813.—The regiment marching in column with distance, left in front, the major repeats the command, and the principal guide of the left marks the wheeling point.

814.—The regiment marching in column with distance, right in front, to face in the opposite direction, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Platoons left-about wheel.*
3. MARCH.
4. FORWARD.

The three last commands are repeated by the field officers, and by the captains commanding; the movement is executed at the same time in each squadron, as it is prescribed, No. 628.

815.—The regiment marching in column with distance, left in front, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Platoons right-about wheel;* 3. MARCH; 4. FORWARD.

816.—The regiment being in column with distance, at a halt or marching, to gain ground towards one of its flanks, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *By fours left* (or *right*) *wheel.*
3. MARCH.
4. FORWARD.

The three last commands are repeated by the field officers, and by the captains commanding,

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and the movement is executed at the same time in each squadron, as prescribed, No. 668.

817.—The regiment being in column with distance, at a halt or marching, to face to the opposite direction, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *By fours left-about* (or *right-about*) *wheel.*
3. MARCH.
4. FORWARD.

The three last commands are repeated by the field officers, and by the captains commanding, and the movement is executed at the same time in each squadron, as prescribed, No. 670.

818.—The regiment marching in column with distance, to gain ground to the left or right, without changing front, and while advancing, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Left* (or *right*) *oblique.*
3. MARCH.

The two last commands are repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding, and the movement is executed at the same time in each squadron, as it is prescribed, No. 607.

When the column has obliqued sufficiently, the colonel commands:

FORWARD.

This command is repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding, and the movement is executed, as it is prescribed, No. 607.

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819.—The regiment marching in column with distance, if it meets with a defile which is to be passed, each squadron executes in succession what is prescribed in No. 610, and the succeeding numbers.

Great inconvenience in the march of a column of several squadrons resulting from a frequent increase or diminution of front, the colonel, who should march at the head, having caused the defile to be examined, reduces the front of his column in proportion to the narrowest passage, before entering it.

On coming out of the defile, the colonel may command *walk* or *halt*, in order to form the column in its primitive order.

820. The principles of the march in column with distance are applicable to the close column, with this difference, that the particular guide of the squadron which is at the head of the column places himself on the alignment of the officers, on the side where the guide is, as prescribed, No. 685, the guides of each squadron remaining at a distance of 12 paces from the squadron which precedes.

The close column is put in motion and halted by the same commands as the column with distance; at the second command of the colonel, to march it forward, the captains commanding command: 1. *Squadron forward;* 2. *Guide left;* and instead of repeating: 1. *Column;* 2. HALT, they command: 1. *Squadron;* 2. HALT.

SECOND EVOLUTION.

To pass from column with distance to close column by the successive formation of squadrons.

821.—The regiment marching in column with distance, right in front, to diminish the depth of it, the colonel commands:

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1. *Attention.*
2. *Form squadrons.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the first squadron commands: *Form squadron.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captain of the first squadron, the movement is executed in this squadron, as prescribed, No. 723, except that the captain remains on the left flank.

The other squadrons continue to march and form in succession at the command: *Form squadron*, given by each captain in time to command MARCH, so that his squadron may form at 12 paces from the squadron which precedes it.

The movement is executed in each squadron in the same manner as in the first. The chiefs of the first platoons command HALT, at 12 paces from the squadron which precedes.

As soon as each squadron is formed, the captain commands: 1. *Left*-DRESS; 2. FRONT.

If the column is at a *trot*, the movement is executed after the same principles, the first platoon of each squadron changing to a walk at the command MARCH of the captain commanding, so that the squadron may form at 12 paces from the one which precedes it.

As soon as each squadron is formed, the captain commands: *Guide left.*

822. The regiment marching left in front, the movement is executed at the same commands, after the same principles and by inverse means.

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828.—The regiment marching in column with distance, right in front, to diminish the depth of it, doubling the pace, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Form squadrons—trot.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the first squadron commands: *Form squadron—trot.*

The captains of the other squadrons command: *Trot.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers, and by all the captains commanding, the movement is executed in the first squadron, as it is prescribed, No. 727, except that the captain remains on the left flank.

The other squadrons *trot*, and form in succession at the command: *Form squadron*, given by each captain in time to command MARCH when his first platoon arrives at 12 paces from the squadron which precedes.

The movement is executed in each squadron in the same manner as in the first. The chiefs of the first platoons command *walk*, at the command *form squadron* of their captains, and change to a *walk* at the command MARCH, repeated by them when they are 12 paces from the squadron which precedes.

As soon as each squadron is formed, the captain commands: *Guide left.*

The column being at a *trot*, to form squadrons, doubling the pace, the movement is executed after the

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same principles, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Form squadrons—gallop;* 3. MARCH. Each first platoon of the four last squadrons successively changes to a *trot*, at the command MARCH of the captain commanding.

824.—The regiment marching in column with distance, left in front, the movement is executed at the same commands, after the same principles, and by inverse means.

To change direction.

825.—The regiment marching in close column, right in front, to change direction by successive wheels, the colonel commands:

Head of column to the left.

(Pl. 104, fig. A.) At this command, repeated by the lieutenant-colonel, the captain commanding the first squadron commands: 1. *Left*—TURN; 2. FORWARD, and the movement is made as it is prescribed, No. 704.

Each captain, in succession, gives the same commands when his squadron arrives at the point where the first began to turn.

The quartermaster-sergeant marks the wheeling point.

The change of direction to the right is made after the same principles and by inverse means, at the command: *Head of column to the right.*

826.—The regiment marching in close column, left in front, the wheeling point is marked by a sergeant.

827.—In all changes of direction, the captains commanding take care to give their commands in time to prevent their squadrons being thrown out of the direction, and to allow them to preserve their distances.

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828.—The regiment marching in close column, right in front, to change to the opposite direction, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Platoons left-about wheel.*
3. MARCH.
4. FORWARD.

The three last commands are repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding; the movement is executed at the same time in each squadron, as prescribed, No. 719.

The colonel causes the primitive direction to be resumed by a similar movement.

829.—The regiment being in close column, left in front, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Platoons right-about wheel;* 3. MARCH; 4. FORWARD.

830.—The regiment being in close column, to change direction to the left, by a general movement, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Change direction to the left.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 104, fig. B.) At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the first squadron commands: *Squadron left wheel.*

The captains of the other squadrons command: *Platoons right wheel—head of column half left.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field

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officers and the captains commanding, the first squadron wheels to the left, and when the wheel is nearly finished, the captain commands: 1. *Squadron;* 2. HALT; 3. *Left*-DRESS; 4. FRONT.

The other squadrons break by platoons to the right; when the wheel is nearly finished, the captains command: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide left*, and move to their head of column to direct it.

At the command FORWARD, given by the captain of the second squadron, the chief of the first platoon commands immediately: 1. *Left*-TURN; 2. FORWARD, and marches in a diagonal direction so as to turn afterwards to the left, on a line parallel to the first squadron, at the command: *Head of column half left*, given by the captain, when his first platoon arrives on a line with the left of the first squadron.

The three other platoons, after having marched forward, turn in succession at the command of their chiefs, on the same ground where the first turned.

The captain marches at the head of his squadron until he arrives on a line with the left of the first squadron, when he halts, allows his column to pass, and commands: *Platoons left wheel*, in time to command MARCH, when his fourth platoon comes up to him.

The platoons having nearly finished their *left wheel*, the captain commands: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide left;* and on arriving at the proper distance: 1. *Squadron;* 2. HALT; 3. *Left*-DRESS; 4. FRONT.

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The third, fourth, and fifth squadrons conform exactly to what is prescribed for the second.

831.—The change of direction to the right is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention; 2. Change direction to the right;* 3. MARCH.

832.—The regiment being in close column, right in front, either marching or at a halt, to gain ground towards its right flank by a general movement, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Platoons right wheel.*
3. MARCH.
4. FORWARD.

The three last commands are repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding, and the movement is executed at the same time in each squadron, as prescribed, No. 717.

The captains commanding march on the left of, and on a line with the first platoon of their squadrons; they observe that their head of column marches on a line with that of the first squadron.

To resume the primitive direction, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Platoons left wheel.*
3. MARCH.
4. FORWARD.

If, instead of marching forward, the colonel wishes to halt, he commands HALT, in place of FORWARD; and in this case, the captains commanding, after having repeated HALT, command: 1. *Left*-DRESS; 2. FRONT.

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833.—To gain ground towards the left flank, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Platoons left wheel;* 3. MARCH; 4. FORWARD; and to resume the primitive direction: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Platoons right wheel;* 3. MARCH; 4. FORWARD.

834.—The regiment marching in close column, to gain ground towards its right flank by a general movement without changing front, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Right oblique.*
3. MARCH.

The two last commands are repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding; the movement is executed at the same time in each squadron, as prescribed, No. 705.

The particular guide of the left of the first squadron remains, during the movement, on a line with the officers.

To resume the primitive direction, the colonel commands:

FORWARD.

This command is repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding; the guide of each squadron resumes his distance and direction, while advancing.

835.—To gain ground towards the left flank by a general movement, without changing front, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Left oblique;* 3. MARCH.

836.—The regiment being in close column, right in

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front, to change direction to face to the rear, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Counter-march by the right flank.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captains commanding command: 1. *Counter-march by the right flank;* 2. *By file to the right.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding, the counter-march is executed at the same time in each squadron, as prescribed, No. 688.

837.—The regiment being in close column, left in front, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Counter-march by the left flank;* 3. MARCH.

To pass from close column to column with distance, by the successive breaking of squadrons.

838.—The regiment being in close column, right in front, to diminish the front of the column, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Squadrons—by platoons to the front.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the first squadron commands: *Squadron—by platoons to the front.*

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At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captain commanding the first squadron, the movement is executed in this squadron, as prescribed, No. 637.

The captains of the other squadrons command in succession: *Squadron—by platoons to the front,* in time to command MARCH at the moment when the first platoon of their squadrons should move forward to take its place in the column at its distance from the squadron which precedes.

839.—The regiment being in close column, left in front, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Squadrons by the left—by platoons to the front;* 3. MARCH.

840.—If the close column is marching, to break into platoons at the same pace, the movement is executed as prescribed, except that at the command: *Squadrons—by platoons to the front,* the captains of the four last squadrons command at the same time: *Squadron;* and that at the command MARCH, they command HALT. They afterwards give in succession their commands to break, so as to take their distance in the column.

841.—To break into platoons at the same pace, the column being at a *trot,* the captains of the four last squadrons command: 1. *Walk;* 2. MARCH; and afterwards: 1. *Squadron—by platoons to the front—trot;* 2. MARCH, in time for the first platoon to take its distance from the squadron which precedes.

842.—The regiment marching in close column, right in front, to diminish the front of the column, doubling the pace, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Squadrons—by platoons to the front—trot.*
3. MARCH.

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At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the first squadron commands: *Squadron—by platoons to the front—trot.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and the captain of the first squadron, the movement is executed in this squadron, as prescribed, No. 726.

All the squadrons continue to march at a *walk*, and their captains command in succession: 1. *Squadron—by platoons to the front—trot;* 2. MARCH, in time for the first platoon to take its distance from the squadron which precedes.

843.—The column marching at a *trot*, to break into platoons, doubling the pace, the movement is executed after the same principles, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Squadrons—by platoons to the front—gallop;* 3. MARCH.

844.—The regiment marching in close column, left in front, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Squadrons by the left—by platoons to the front—trot* (or *gallop*); 3. MARCH.

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ARTICLE THIRD.

TO PASS FROM COLUMN TO LINE.

THIRD EVOLUTION.

To form the regiment into line on one of its flanks, or on the prolongation to the front of one of its flanks.

845.—The regiment being in column with distance, right in front, to form it into line on its left flank, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Left into line wheel.*
3. MARCH.

The second command is repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding.

At the command MARCH, repeated by these same officers, the movement is executed at the same time in each squadron, as prescribed, No. 632.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

846.—The column being left in front, the regiment is formed into line on its right flank, after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Right into line wheel;* 3. MARCH.

847.—The regiment being in column with distance, right in front, to form it into line on its right flank, the colonel commands:

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1. *Attention.*
2. *By inversion right into line wheel.*
3. MARCH.

The second command is repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding.

At the command MARCH, repeated by these same officers, the movement is executed at the same time in each squadron, as prescribed, No. 636.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: HALT.

848.—The column being left in front, the regiment is formed into line on its left flank, after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *By inversion left into line wheel;* 3. MARCH.

849.—For the formations to the left or right into line, if the column is marching, the colonel rectifies the direction of the guides before halting it. If the formations are to be made in inverse order, the colonel changes the guides, and also rectifies their direction, before halting the column.

850.—The regiment marching in column with distance, right in front, to form it into line on the prolongation to the front of its right flank, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *On right into line.*
3. MARCH.

The second command is repeated by the field officers and by the captain commanding the first squadron.

At the command MARCH, repeated by these

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same officers, the movement is executed in the first squadron, as prescribed, No. 644.

The captains of the other squadrons command *guide right*, move to the head of their column, and command in succession: *On right into line*, in time to command MARCH, when their first platoon arrives opposite to the point where it should turn to the right to form on the line.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

851.—The column marching left in front, the regiment is formed on the prolongation to the front of its left flank, after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *On left into line;* 3. MARCH.

852.—The regiment marching in column with distance, right in front, to form it into line on the prolongation to the front of its left flank, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *By inversion on left into line.*
3. MARCH.

The second command is repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding the first squadron.

At the command MARCH, repeated by these same officers, the movement is executed in the first squadron, as prescribed, No. 643.

The captains of the other squadrons move to their head of column, and command in succession: *By inversion on left into line*, in time to command MARCH, when their first platoon ar-

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rives opposite to the point where it should turn to form on the line.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

853.—The column marching left in front, the regiment is formed into line on the prolongation to the front of its right flank, after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *By inversion on right into line;* 3. MARCH.

FOURTH EVOLUTION.

To form the regiment front into line.

854.—The regiment being in column with distance, right in front, to form it into line on the head of the column, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Front into line.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 105.) At the second command, repeated by the field officers and by the captain commanding the first squadron, the captains of the other squadrons command: *Column forward—head of column half left.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding, the first squadron is formed as prescribed, No. 648.

The captains of the other squadrons move to the head of their column to direct it.

The chief of the first platoon of each of these

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squadrons commands immediately: 1. *Left*—TURN; 2. FORWARD; the three other platoons, after having marched forward, turn in succession, at the command of their chiefs, on the same ground where the first turned.

The captains of the four last squadrons command *guide right*, as soon as the first platoon has turned to the left.

Each squadron forming in this manner a separate column, is marched diagonally to 60 paces in rear of the point where its right will rest when in line.

The captain of the second squadron commands: *Head of column half right*, when the right of his first platoon arrives opposite to the above mentioned point; he then commands: *Front into line*, in time to command MARCH when his 3d platoon has turned to the right, the 4th platoon being directed towards the point where it should turn to enter the line; this squadron is formed in the same manner as the first.

The captains of the three last squadrons conform to what is prescribed for the second.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

855.—The column being left in front, the regiment is formed into line on the head of the column, at the same commands, after the same principles and by inverse means.

856.—The regiment being in column with distance, right in front, if the colonel wishes to form it into line on the head of the column, and there are obstacles on the left flank, he commands:

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1. *Attention.*
2. *By inversion front into line.*
3. MARCH.

The movement is executed after the principles prescribed, No. 854, and by inverse means.

857.—The column being left in front, if there are obstacles on the right flank, the regiment is formed by inversion to the front into line on the head of the column, at the same commands, after the same principles and by inverse means.

858.—When the column is marching, these different formations are executed as prescribed for the column at a halt, except that at the second command the captains of the four last squadrons do not command *column forward*, but only *head of column half left or half right.*

FIFTH EVOLUTION.

To form the regiment into line faced to the rear.

859.—The regiment being in column with distance, right in front, to form it into line faced to the rear, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *On the rear of column—into line faced to the rear.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 106.) At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captains commanding command: *Platoons left-about wheel.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by these

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same officers, the *left-about wheel* is executed in each squadron at the same time, and the fifth squadron is formed as prescribed, No. 657.

At the moment when the four other squadrons finish their *about-wheel*, the captains command: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Head of column half right*, and move to their head of column to direct it.

At the command *head of column half right*, the chief of the fourth platoon of each of these squadrons commands immediately: 1. *Right*—TURN; 2. FORWARD, and the rest of the movement conforms entirely to what is prescribed for *front into line*, left in front.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

860.—The column being left in front, the regiment is formed into line faced to the rear, at the same commands and after the same principles; all the platoons making a *right-about wheel*, and the last four squadrons conforming for the rest to what is prescribed for *front into line*, right in front.

861.—The regiment being in column with distance, right in front, if the colonel wishes to form it into line faced to the rear, and there are obstacles on the left flank of the column, he commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *On the rear of column—by inversion—into line faced to the rear.*
3. MARCH.

All the platoons make a *right-about wheel*, and the squadrons conform afterwards to what

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is prescribed for *by inversion front into line*, left in front.

862.—The column being left in front, if there are obstacles on its right flank, the regiment is formed into line faced to the rear, at the same commands. All the platoons make a *left-about wheel*, and the squadrons conform afterwards to what is prescribed for *by inversion front into line*, right in front.

863.—(Pl. 107.) The regiment being in column with distance, right in front, to form it into line faced to the rear, on the head of column, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *On the head of column—into line faced to the rear.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captains commanding give the commands prescribed for *by inversion front into line.*

At the command MARCH, the movement is executed.

As each squadron is formed, and when the first platoon of the squadron which follows in the formation arrives on a line with it, the captain commands: 1. *Platoons left-about wheel;* 2. MARCH; 3. HALT; 4. *Right*-DRESS; 5. FRONT.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

864.—The column being left in front, the regiment is formed into line faced to the rear on the head of column, at the same commands, after the same principles and by inverse means; the squadrons *wheeling by*

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platoons to the right-about, to place themselves on the line.

865.—The regiment being in column with distance, right in front, if the colonel wishes to form it into line faced to the rear on the head of column, and there are obstacles on the right flank of the column, he commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *On the head of column—by inversion—into line faced to the rear.*
3. MARCH.

The movement is executed after the principles prescribed for *front into line*, the squadrons executing in succession: *Platoons right-about wheel*, to place themselves on the line.

866.—The column being left in front, if there are obstacles on its left flank, the regiment is formed into line faced to the rear on the head of the column, at the same commands and after the principles prescribed for *front into line*, left in front: the squadrons afterwards executing in succession *platoons left-about wheel*, to place themselves on the line.

867.—When the column is marching, these various formations are executed as prescribed for the column at a halt, except that in the formations on the head of column, the captains of the four last squadrons do not command *column forward.*

FORMATION IN LINE BY THE COMBINATION OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH, OR FIFTH EVOLUTIONS.

868.—The regiment marching in column with distance, right in front, and a part of the column having changed direction to the right, to form it into line facing

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in the direction towards which it was marching before having turned, the colonel halts the column at the moment when the fourth platoon of the squadron which entered last in the new direction has marched forward 12 paces, after having turned to the right, and he commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Left into line wheel—and front into line.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 108.) At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captains commanding the squadrons which have entered the new direction, command: *Left into line wheel.*

The captain commanding the squadron immediately in rear of the one which entered last in the new direction, commands: *Front into line.*

The captains commanding the other squadrons command: *Column forward—head of column half left.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding, each part of the column conforms respectively to what is prescribed for *left into line wheel*, and for *front into line.*

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

869.—The column marching with the left in front, and a part of the column having changed direction to the left, the movement is executed after the same principles, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Right into line wheel—and front into line;* 3. MARCH. Each part of the column conforms respectively to what is prescribed for *right into line wheel*, and for *front into line*, left in front.

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870.—The regiment marching in column with distance, right in front, and a part of the column having changed direction to the left, to form it into line facing in the direction towards which it was marching before having turned, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *By inversion right into line wheel—and front into line.*
3. MARCH.

Each part of the column conforms respectively to what is prescribed for *by inversion right into line wheel*, and for *by inversion front into line.*

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

871.—The column marching with the left in front, and a part of it having changed direction to the right, to form it into line facing in the direction towards which it was marching before having turned, the movement is executed after the same principles, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *By inversion left into line wheel—and front into line;* 3. MARCH. Each part of the column conforms respectively to what is prescribed for *by inversion left into line wheel*, and *by inversion front into line*, left in front.

872.—The regiment marching in column with distance, right in front, and a part of the column having changed direction to the left, to form it into line facing in the direction opposite to the one in which it was first marching, the colonel halts the column at the moment when the fourth platoon of the squadron which entered last into the new direction has turned to the left, and he commands:

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1. *Attention.*
2. *Left into line wheel—and on the head of* (such a) *squadron—into line faced to the rear.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 109.) At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captains commanding the squadrons which have entered into the new direction, command: *Left into line wheel.*

The captain of the squadron which is immediately in rear of the one which entered last into the new direction, commands: *By inversion front into line.*

The captains of the other squadrons command: 1. *Column forward;* 2. *Head of column half right.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding, each part of the column conforms respectively to what is prescribed for *left into line wheel*, and for *into line faced to the rear*, on the head of column, except that the squadrons which form *by inversion front into line*, finish their movement with *platoons right-about wheel.*

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

873.—The column marching left in front, and a part of the column having changed direction to the right, to form it into line facing in a direction opposite to the one in which it was first marching, the movement is executed after the same principles, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Right into line wheel—and on the head of* (such a) *squadron—into line faced to the rear;* 3. MARCH. Each part of the column conforms respectively to what

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is prescribed for *right into line wheel*, and *on head of column into line faced to the rear*, left in front. The squadrons which form *by inversion front into line* finish their movement by that of *platoons left-about wheel.*

874.—The regiment marching in column with distance, right in front, and a part of the column having changed direction to the right, to form it into line facing opposite to its first direction, the colonel halts the column as prescribed, No. 872, and he commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *By inversion right into line wheel—and on the head of* (such a) *squadron—into line faced to the rear.*
3. MARCH.

Each part of the column conforms respectively to what is prescribed for *by inversion right into line wheel*, and for *on the head of column by inversion into line faced to the rear.*

The squadrons which form *front into line* finish their movement with that of *platoons left-about wheel.*

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

875.—The column marching with the left in front, and a part of it having changed direction to the left, to form it into line facing opposite to its first direction, the movement is executed after the same principles, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *By inversion left into line wheel—and on the head of* (such a) *squadron—into line faced to the rear;* 3. MARCH. Each part of the column conforms respectively to what is prescribed for *by inversion left into line wheel*, and for *on the head of column by inversion into line faced to the rear.* The squadrons which form *front into line* finish their movement by that of *platoons right-about wheel.*

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876.—(Pl. 110.) The regiment being in column with distance, right in front, to form it to the front into line on a line beyond which the head of column has passed, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *On fourth* (3d, 2d, or 5th) *squadron—front into line.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captains commanding the squadrons which are in advance of the one on which the formation is made, command: *Platoons right-about wheel.*

The captain of the fourth squadron commands: *Front into line.*

The captains of the squadrons which are in rear of this one command: 1. *Column forward;* 2. *Head of column half left.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding, the fourth and fifth squadrons conform to what is prescribed for *front into line,* right in front.

The captains of the squadrons which are in front of the one on which the formation is made, wheel to the right-about by platoons, and conform immediately to what is prescribed for *on the head of column into line faced to the rear,* except that they finish their movement with a *left-about wheel by platoons.*

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

877.—The column being left in front, the movement is made on one of the centre squadrons, at the same

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commands, after the same principles and by inverse means.

878.—The regiment being in column with distance, right in front, to form it into line faced to the rear on a line beyond which the head of column has passed, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *On the rear of third* (2d, 1st, 4th or 5th) *squadron—into line faced to the rear.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 111.) At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the squadron of formation, and those of the squadrons which are in advance of it, command: *Platoons left-about wheel.*

The captain of the fourth squadron commands: *By inversion front into line.*

The captain of the squadron which is in rear of the fourth squadron commands: *Column forward—head of column half right.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding, the three first squadrons execute their *about-wheel,* and then conform to what is prescribed for *front into line,* left in front.

The captains of the two last squadrons execute what is prescribed for *by inversion front into line,* and finish their movement by a *right-about wheel by platoons.*

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

879.—The column being left in front, the movement

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is executed on one of the centre squadrons, at the same commands, after the same principles and by inverse means.

880.—In all formations to the front or to the rear into line on one of the subdivisions of the centre, the platoon which is at the head of the squadron next to that of formation should oblique so as to gain the ground necessary to have a complete interval after the *about-wheel.*

SIXTH EVOLUTION.

To form a close column into line on one of its flanks, or on the prolongation to the front of one of its flanks.

881.—The regiment being in close column, right in front, to form it into line on the left flank of the column, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *By the rear of column—left into line.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 112, fig. A.) At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the fifth squadron commands: *Squadron left wheel.* The captains of the other squadrons command: 1. *Squadron forward;* 2. *Guide left.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding, the four first squadrons move forward; the fifth squadron wheels to the left; and when its wheel

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is nearly finished, the captain commands: 1. FORWARD; and then, 2. *Squadron;* 3. HALT; 4. *Left*-DRESS; 5. FRONT.

The captain of the fourth squadron commands: *Squadron left wheel,* in time to command MARCH when the fifth squadron has made two-thirds of its *left wheel;* for the rest of the movement he conforms to what is prescribed for the fifth squadron.

The captains of the other squadrons conform in succession to what is prescribed for the fourth.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

882.—The close column being left in front, to form it into line on the right flank, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *By the rear of column—right into line;* 3. MARCH.

883.—The regiment being in close column, right in front, to form it into line on its right flank, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *By the rear of column—by inversion right into line.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the fifth squadron commands: *Squadron right wheel.* The captains of the other squadrons command: 1. *Squadron forward;* 2. *Guide right;* they all move to the right of their squadrons.

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At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding, the four first squadrons move forward; the fifth wheels to the right, and when the wheel is nearly finished, the captain commands: 1. FORWARD; and then, 2. *Squadron;* 3. HALT; 4. *Right*-DRESS; 5. FRONT.

The captain of the fourth squadron commands: *Squadron right wheel,* in time to command MARCH, when the fifth squadron has made two-thirds of its *right wheel;* for the rest of the movement he conforms to what is prescribed for the fifth squadron.

The captains of the other squadrons conform in succession to what is prescribed for the fourth.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

884.—The close column being left in front, to form it into line on the left flank, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *By the rear of column—by inversion left into line;* 3. MARCH.

885.—The regiment being in inverse order, it is restored to the natural order by forming close column on one of the flanks, or in advance of the front of the line, or by wheeling about by squadron. In this last case, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Squadrons left-about wheel.*
3. MARCH.
4. *Squadrons.*
5. HALT.
6. *Right*—DRESS.

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The five last commands are repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding; all the squadrons make their about-wheel at the same time.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

886. When the close column is marching, these different formations are executed as prescribed for the column at a halt, except that at the second command the captains of the four first squadrons which continue to march, do not command *forward.*

887.—The regiment marching in close column, right in front, to form it into line on the prolongation to the front of its right flank the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *On right into line.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 112, fig. B.) At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the first squadron commands: *Right.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the first squadron commands: TURN. When the turn is nearly finished, he commands: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide right,* and on arriving on the new line, 1. *Squadron;* 2. HALT; 3. *Right*-DRESS; 4. FRONT.

The captains of the other squadrons command: *Guide right,* move to the right of their squadrons, and command in succession *right,* in time to command TURN when their squadrons arrive opposite to the left of the squadron which precedes them in the formation; for the rest of the move-

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ment they conform to what is prescribed for the first squadron.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

888.—The close column marching left in front, to form it into line on the prolongation to the front of the left flank, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *On left into line;* 3. MARCH.

889.—The regiment marching in close column, right in front, to form it into line on the prolongation to the front of its left flank, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *By inversion on left into line.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the first squadron commands: *Left.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers, the captain of the first squadron commands: TURN. When the turn is nearly finished, he commands: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide left;* and on arriving on the new line, 1. *Squadron;* 2. HALT; 3. *Left*-DRESS; 4. FRONT.

The captains of the other squadrons command in succession *left,* in time to command TURN when their squadrons arrive opposite to the right of the squadron which precedes them in the formation; for the rest of the movement they conform to what is prescribed for the first squadron.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

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890.—**The close column marching with the left in front, to form it into line on the prolongation to the front of its right flank, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1.** *Attention;* **2.** *By inversion on right into line;* **3.** MARCH.

SEVENTH EVOLUTION.

To deploy a close column.

891.—**The regiment being in close column, right in front, to deploy it in advance of the front of the column, on one of the centre squadrons, the colonel commands:**

1. *Attention.*
2. *On third squadron—deploy column.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 113.) **At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captains commanding the second and first squadrons command:** *Platoons right wheel;* **the captains of the fourth and fifth squadrons command:** *Platoons left wheel.*

The captain commanding the squadron on which the deployment is made commands: 1. *Squadron forward;* **2.** *Guide right.*

At the command MARCH, **repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding, except the captain of the squadron on which the deployment is made, these squadrons break** *by platoons to the right* **and** *by platoons to the left;* **when the wheel is nearly finished, the captains of the squadrons which have broken by platoons to the**

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right command: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide left;* the captains of the squadrons which have broken by platoons to the left command: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide right;* and they move immediately to their heads of column to direct them.

The captain of the squadron on which the deployment is made does not command MARCH, until the squadron which is in front of him has unmasked his front; he halts his squadron 1 pace from the line and commands; 1. *Right*-DRESS; 2. FRONT.

The captains of the other squadrons march at the head of their squadrons until they arrive opposite to the point where the left, for the right squadrons, and the right, for the left squadrons, will rest in the line, when they halt, allow the column to pass, and those on the right command: *Platoons left wheel*, and those on the left: *Platoons right wheel*, in time to command MARCH, when their fourth or last platoon arrives on a line with them; when the wheel is nearly finished they command: 1. FORWARD; those on the right command: 2. *Guide left*, and those on the left: *Guide right;* and when on a line with the file-closers of the squadron on which the alignment is made: 1. *Squadron;* 2. HALT; 3. *Left* (or *right*)—DRESS; 4. FRONT.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

In this movement, the captains of the squadrons in front of the one of formation, except the captain of the squadron which is the head of column, take care to command HALT after having wheeled by platoons to the

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left, and immediately after: 1. *Squadron forward;* 2. *Guide left;* 3. MARCH.

892.—The close column being left in front, the movement is made on one of the centre squadrons, at the same commands, after the same principles and by inverse means.

893.—To deploy the close column on any other than the third squadron, the movement is executed after the same principles, observing that the squadrons which are in front of the one on which the deployment is made conform to what is prescribed, No. 891, for the second and first squadrons, and that those which are in rear conform to what is prescribed for the fourth and fifth.

894.—The regiment marching in close column, right in front, to deploy it in advance of the front of the column, without halting, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *On first squadron—deploy column.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the first squadron commands: *Guide right,* and moves to the centre of his squadron; the others command: *Platoons left wheel—trot.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding the four last squadrons, the first squadron continues to march forward; the others break together by *platoons to the left, at a trot,* and when the wheel is nearly finished, each captain commands: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide right.* On arriving opposite to the point where the right of his squadron is to rest, he halts, allows his column to pass,

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and commands: *Platoons right wheel,* in time to command MARCH, when his first platoon is on a line with him; the wheel being nearly finished, he commands: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide right,* moves to the centre of his squadron and commands, at the moment when it enters the line: 1. *Walk;* 2. MARCH.

At the command *guide right,* given by the captain of the first squadron, the particular guide of the right of that squadron conforms to what is prescribed, No. 685, and the adjutant gives a point of direction.

895.—The close column marching left in front, the deployment is made after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *On fifth squadron—deploy column;* 3. MARCH.

896.—The regiment being in close column, right in front, if there are obstacles on the left flank, and the colonel wishes to deploy on the head of column, he commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *On first squadron—by inversion—deploy column.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the first squadron commands: 1. *Squadron forward;* 2. *Guide left.* The captains of the other squadrons command: *Platoons right wheel.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding, the deployment is made after the principles prescribed, No. 821, for the squadrons in rear of that of formation, and by inverse means.

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897.—The close column being left in front, if there are obstacles on the right flank, and it is wished to deploy on the head of column, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *On fifth squadron—by inversion—deploy column;* 3. MARCH.

898.—When the column is marching, these deployments in inverse order are executed as prescribed for the column at a halt, except that the captain commanding the squadron which is the head of column does not command: *Squadron forward*, but only: *Guide left*, or *guide right.*

899.—The regiment being in close column with the right or left in front, to deploy it facing opposite to its first direction, the colonel first causes the *counter-march* to be made, and then deploys on whichever squadron he thinks proper.

900.—The regiment being in close column, right in front, to deploy it without forming into line immediately, or to form into line obliquely to the left, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *On first squadron—in echelons—deploy column.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 114.) At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the first squadron commands: 1. *Squadron forward;* 2. *Guide right;* the captains of the other squadrons command: *Platoons left wheel.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding, the first squadron marches 12 paces to the front and halts at the commands: 1. *Squadron;* 2. HALT; 3. *Right*-DRESS; 4. FRONT.

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The other squadrons break *by platoons to the left.* When the wheel is nearly finished, each captain commands: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide right,* and moves to the head of his column to direct it; on arriving opposite to the point where the right of his squadron is to rest, he halts, allows his squadron to pass, and commands: *Platoons right wheel,* in time to command MARCH, when his first platoon arrives on a line with him, and HALT at the moment when the platoons finish their *right wheel;* he then commands: *Right*-DRESS; and FRONT.

When the movement is terminated, the squadrons should have their intervals and a distance of 12 paces from one echelon to another.

901.—The close column being left in front, the deployment in echelons is made after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *On fifth squadron—in echelons—deploy column;* 3. MARCH.

902.—The regiment being deployed in echelons with a distance of 12 paces, right in front, to form it into line, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Squadrons into line.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the first squadron commands: 1. *Right*-DRESS; 2. FRONT. The captains of the four last squadrons command: 1. *Squadron forward;* 2. *Guide right.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the

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field officers and by the captains of the four last squadrons, these squadrons march forward. When they arrive on a line with the file-closers of the squadron which is the base of alignment, the captains command: 1. *Squadron;* 2. HALT; 3. *Right*-DRESS; 4. FRONT.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

903.—The regiment being deployed in echelons with a distance of 12 paces, left in front, the movement is executed at the same commands, after the same principles, and by inverse means.

904.—The regiment being deployed in echelons with a distance of 12 paces, right in front, to form it into line obliquely to the left, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Squadrons left half-wheel—into line.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captains commanding command: *Squadrons left half-wheel.* At this command, the particular guides of the right move to the point where the right of their squadrons will rest.

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding, each squadron makes a half wheel to the left, and when the wheel is nearly finished, the captains command: 1. *Squadron;* 2. HALT; 3. *Right*-DRESS; 4. FRONT.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

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905.—The regiment being deployed in echelons, left in front, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Squadrons right half-wheel—into line*; 3. MARCH.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

TO MARCH IN LINE.

EIGHTH EVOLUTION.

March in line.

906.—The regiment being in line, to march to the front, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Squadrons forward.*
3. *Regulate by the right* (or *left*) *squadron.*
4. MARCH.

The second command is repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding; at the third command, repeated by the field officers, the captains command: *Guide right* (or *guide left*). The adjutant or sergeant-major gives the point of direction to the particular guide who is on the alignment of the officers.

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding, the regiment moves off, the first squadron conforming exactly to what is prescribed in the *school of the squadron*, No. 672 and the succeeding paragraphs, the others taking care to preserve their

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alignment and their interval on the side of the guide.

907.—The march in line being one of the most important objects of the instruction, the colonel should exercise the regiment frequently at it, applying carefully all the principles of the *school of the squadron.*

If, from the commencement of the march, the intervals close sensibly, it is to be presumed that the point of direction is too much to the left; the colonel then gives another point more to the right. The guide marches in the new direction, taking new intermediate points. If, on the contrary, the intervals are increased, it is to be presumed that the given point is too much to the right, and one must then be taken more to the left.

In order to preserve their intervals, the squadrons should march straight to the front at a free pace.

If the interval is diminished on the side of the alignment, and increased on the other side, it is either because the wing opposite to the alignment is thrown forward too much, or the men have carried the bridle-hand towards the side of the alignment. In the first case, the captain commanding directs the wing opposite to the alignment to slacken its pace; in the second place, the interval is regained insensibly while marching.

If the interval on the side of the alignment is increased and the opposite one diminished, the captain commanding corrects it after the same principles.

If a squadron closes to such a degree as to throw out some of its files, which sometimes happens at quick paces, the captain commanding causes a platoon to remain in rear, by the commands prescribed, No. 730; he directs it to enter the line when order is restored.

When the regiment is marching *at a trot*, or *at a gallop*, if one or several squadrons go beyond the general alignment, their captains direct them to slacken the pace; if, on the contrary, one or several squadrons are in rear, they regain their distance gradually.

In the march in line, the superior officers should give

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their attention frequently to the squadrons, so as to stop the faults which are commencing, and to avoid the too frequent necessity of inclining to the right or left, which at length throws the line into confusion.

908.—If there are obstacles in advance of the front of a platoon or division, the captain commanding conforms to what is prescribed, No. 730; and if there is an obstacle in front of a whole squadron, the captain places it in rear of the next squadron on the right or left, by wheeling by platoons to the right or left, doubling the pace. He restores it to its place in line, when he has passed the obstacle.

909.—The regiment marching in line, to halt it, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Squadrons.*
3. HALT.
4. *Right* (or *left*)—DRESS.

The three last commands are repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding.

At the command HALT, the squadrons halt.

At the fourth command, the captains align their squadrons, and command: FRONT.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

910.—The superior officers observe that the alignment is made promptly; it is very important to habituate the captains commanding, not to depend on the squadron next to them for their alignment, but to regulate themselves by the whole line.

911.—The regiment marching in line with the guide right, to gain ground to the front and towards its right flank, the colonel commands:

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1. *Attention.*
2. *Platoons right half-wheel.*
3. MARCH.
4. FORWARD.

And when the right of the regiment arrives opposite to the point where he wishes to resume the primitive direction:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Platoons left half-wheel.*
3. MARCH.
4. FORWARD.

The three last commands are repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding; and the movement is made at the same time in each squadron, as prescribed, No. 708.

In the movement of *platoons right half-wheel*, the guide of the right of the first platoon of each squadron should take his direction 6 paces from the guide of the left of the fourth platoon which is on his right.

912.—To gain ground to the front and towards the left, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means.

913.—The regiment marching in line with the guide right, to gain ground towards its right flank, without gaining it to the front, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Platoons right wheel.*
3. MARCH.
4. FORWARD.

And when the regiment has gained sufficient ground towards its right flank:

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1. *Attention.*
2. *Platoons left wheel.*
3. MARCH.
4. FORWARD.

The three last commands are repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding; and the movement is executed at the same time in each squadron, as prescribed, No. 717.

914.—To gain ground towards the left flank without gaining it to the front, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means.

915.—The regiment marching in line with the guide right, to march to the rear, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Platoons right-about wheel.*
3. MARCH.
4. FORWARD.

To face the regiment to its proper front, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Platoons left-about wheel.*
3. MARCH.
4. FORWARD.

The three last commands are repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding; and the movement is executed at the same time in each squadron, as prescribed, No. 719.

916.—The regiment marching in line with the guide left, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means.

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NINTH EVOLUTION.

To change the front of the line.

917.—The regiment being in line, to change the front so as to advance the left wing more or less obliquely, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Change front obliquely—on the right wing.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 115.) At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the first squadron commands: *Squadron right half-wheel.* The captains of the four other squadrons command: 1. *Squadron forward;* 2. *Guide right.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding, the first squadron executes its *right half-wheel.* When this movement is nearly finished, the captain commands: 1. *Squadron;* 2. HALT; 3. *Right*-DRESS; 4. FRONT.

The other squadrons march straight forward, and each captain commands in succession: *Squadron right half-wheel,* in time to command MARCH when the right of this squadron arrives opposite to, and in the direction of the point where it is to rest. When the *right half-wheel* is executed, he commands: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide right;* and when on a line with the file-closers: 1. *Squadron;* 2. HALT; 3. *Right*-DRESS; 4. FRONT.

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The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

918.—The regiment being in line, to change the front so as to advance the right wing more or less obliquely, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Change front obliquely—on the left wing;* 3. MARCH.

919.—The regiment being in line, to change the front to face to the right, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Change front—on the right wing.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captains commanding command: *Platoons right wheel.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding, the squadrons all break by platoons to the right at the same time, and when the wheel is nearly finished, the captain of the first squadron commands: 1. *Front into line;* 2. MARCH; 3. *Guide right.*

The captains of the other squadrons command: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Head of column half-left,* and for the rest of the movement they conform to what is prescribed for *front into line,* right in front.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

920.—To change the front of the regiment to face to the left, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Change front—on the left wing;* 3. MARCH.

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921.—As the perpendicular changes of front on the wings are terminated, after the breaking of the line, by forming *front into line*, they may also, when obstacles require it, be executed *in inverse order*, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Change front—by inversion—on the left wing* (or *on the right wing*); 3. MARCH.

922.—The regiment being in line, to change front to face to the left, gaining ground to the rear, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Change front to the rear—on the right flank.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captains command: *Platoons right wheel.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding, the squadrons all break by platoons to the right at the same time; and when the wheel is nearly finished, the captain of the first squadron commands: 1. *By inversion front into line;* 2. MARCH; 3. *Guide left;* the captains of the other squadrons command: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Head of column half-right;* for the rest of the movement, the captains all conform to what is prescribed for *on the head of column into line faced to the rear.*

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

923.—To change the front of the regiment to face to the right, gaining ground to the rear, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse

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means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Change front to the rear—on the left flank;* 3. MARCH.

924.—The regiment being in line, to change front to the right, forming on a subdivision of the centre, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Change front to the right—on fourth* (*third* or *second*) *squadron.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captains command: *Platoons right wheel.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding, the squadrons all break by platoons to the right at the same time.

The captain of the fourth squadron and those of the squadrons on the left, conform respectively to what is prescribed for *front into line,* right in front.

The captains of the three first squadrons command: *Platoons right-about wheel,* in time to command MARCH, at the moment when the first wheel is nearly finished; and, after the *about-wheel* is executed, each one conforms for the rest of the movement to what is prescribed for *on the head of column into line faced to the rear,* left in front, the movement being ended *by a left-about wheel by platoons.*

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

925.—To change the front of the regiment to the left,

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forming on a subdivision of the centre, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Change front to the left—on third* (*second* or *fourth*) *squadron;* 3. MARCH.

926.—When the regiment is marching in line, the change of front on the right wing, in natural or inverse order, is executed at the same commands after the principles prescribed, Nos. 919 and 921; except that the squadrons break *by platoons to the right, at a trot,* and that the captain of the first squadron commands: *Form squadron* (instead of *front into line*), which is executed as prescribed, No. 724.

The captains of the other squadrons command: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Head of column half-left;* 3. *Guide right;* and when their head of column is near the point where it should enter the line, they command: *Form squadron,* in time to command MARCH, at the moment when their first platoon should *walk.*

927.—The regiment marching in line, the change of front is made on the left wing after the same principles and by inverse means.

TENTH EVOLUTION.

To march by echelons.

928.—The regiment being in line, to march it forward, keep back one of its wings and preserve the means of facing in every direction, the colonel commands:

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1. *Attention.*
2. *Squadrons by the right—forward by echelons.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 116.) At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captains commanding command: 1. *Squadron forward;* 2. *Guide right.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captain of the first squadron, this squadron marches forward; the captain of the second squadron commands MARCH, when the first squadron has marched forward the extent of its front, measured from one front rank to the other front rank, plus 12 paces; it is the same for all the other squadrons.

The particular guide of the right of the first squadron places himself on a line with the officers, as in the march in line; and the particular guide of the right of each of the other squadrons takes care not to diminish the interval prescribed from one squadron to another.

929.—To march the regiment by echelons, left in front, the movement is executed after the same principles, and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Squadrons by the left—forward by echelons;* 3. MARCH.

930.—The regiment marching by echelons, to halt it, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Squadrons.*
3. HALT.

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The two last commands are repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding, who remain at the centre of their squadrons.

931.—To march the regiment forward again in the same order, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Squadrons forward.*
3. MARCH.

The two last commands are repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding; the latter command immediately: *Guide right.*

To form the regiment in line, the colonel conforms to what is prescribed, No. 902, and causes "forward" to be sounded. The squadron which is at the head of the echelons continues to march at the same pace; the others increase it, to form on the line, and then immediately resume their first pace.

932.—The regiment being in echelons, right in front, to face to the left by changing the front of all the echelons, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Squadrons left wheel.*
3. MARCH.

The second command is repeated by the field officers and by the captains commanding.

At the command MARCH, repeated by these same officers, the squadrons all wheel to the left at the same time; when the wheel is nearly finished, each captain commands: 1. *Squadron;*

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2. HALT, and remains at the centre of his squadron.

933.—When the regiment is marching, the movement is executed after the same principles; and after the squadrons have completed three-fourths of their wheel, the colonel commands: FORWARD. This command is repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding; the latter command immediately: *Guide left.*

934.—The regiment being in echelons, left in front, to face to the right by changing the front of all the echelons, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Squadrons right wheel;* 3. MARCH.

This movement is also executed by the regiment when marching.

935.—The regiment being in echelons, either at a halt or marching, with the right or the left in front, it is faced to the right or to the left in inverse order, at the same commands and after the same principles.

936.—The regiment being in echelons, with the right in front, to throw forward the left and keep back the right, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Squadrons by the left—forward by echelons.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 117.) At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the fifth squadron commands: 1. *Squadron forward;* 2. *Guide left.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captain of the fifth squadron, this squadron marches forward; the

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captains of the other squadrons command in succession: 1. *Squadron forward;* 2. *Guide left,* in time to command MARCH, when the squadron which is on their left arrives at its distance in front of them.

To stop the movement when the echelons are changed, the colonel commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Squadrons;* 3. HALT.

937.—The regiment being in echelons, to throw forward the right and keep back the left, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Squadrons by the right—forward by echelons;* 3. MARCH.

938.—The regiment marching in echelons, right or left in front, the change of echelons is executed after the same principles, all the squadrons increasing the pace in succession.

939.—The regiment being in echelons either at a halt or marching, with the right or the left in front, to change the front of all the echelons to the rear, the colonel commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Squadrons right-about* (or *left-about*) *wheel;* 3. MARCH; 4. *Squadrons;* 5. HALT; or, 4. FORWARD.

940.—The regiment being in line, to march by echelons to the rear, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Squadrons by the right—retire by echelons.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 118.) At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the first squadron commands: *Platoons right-about wheel.*

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At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and by the captain of the first squadron, this squadron makes its *about-wheel*, and when it is nearly finished, the captain commands: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide left.*

The captain of the second squadron commands: *Platoons right-about wheel*, so as to command MARCH, after the first squadron has marched nearly its distance to the rear; he then commands: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide left.* It is the same for all the other squadrons.

When the fourth squadron has marched to the rear and is at its distance from the fifth, which remains facing to the front, the captain commands: *Platoons right-about wheel*, in time to command MARCH and HALT, so as to be at his proper distance; he then commands: 1. *Left*-DRESS; 2. FRONT.

The other squadrons wheel to the right-about by platoons in the same manner and at the same time.

The echelons being formed with the right in rear, to continue the retreat, the colonel commands: 1. *Attention;* 2. *Squadrons by the left—retire by echelons;* 3. MARCH; which is executed after the same principles and by inverse means.

941.—The march in echelons is made habitually at the distance of the front, as prescribed, No. 928. If the colonel wishes the distance between the squadrons to be increased or diminished, he adds to his command: *at double distance* or *at half distance.*

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ELEVENTH EVOLUTION.

Passage of a defile.

942.—The regiment being in line, to pass a defile in front of the centre of the line, which will admit of the passage of a division front, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *On the fourth platoon of third squadron—and the first of fourth—to the front pass defile.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 119.) At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the third squadron commands: *Platoons left wheel—fourth platoon forward;* the captain of the fourth squadron commands: *Platoons right wheel—first platoon forward.*

The captains commanding the two first squadrons command: *Platoons left wheel;* and the captain of the last squadron: *Platoons right wheel.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding, the two platoons which were named march forward, obliquing to the left and right, so as to join; all the other platoons break *to the left* and *to the right*, and when the wheel is nearly finished, the captains of the right squadrons command: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide left;* those of the left squadrons: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide right.*

The chiefs of all the platoons which have

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broken to the left and to the right, regulate their march so as to arrive and turn together on the ground where those of the right are to turn *to the right* and those of the left *to the left*, in order to place themselves in the direction of the two platoons which are the head of column.

When the column is thus formed, it passes the defile with a division front, preserving the distance prescribed for a column of platoons.

When the two squadrons at the head of the column have passed the defile, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Front into line.*
3. MARCH.

The second command is repeated by the field officers and by the captains of the third and fourth squadrons.

At the command MARCH, repeated by these same officers, these two squadrons form *front into line*, the two platoons at the head of the column obliquing to the right and left to regain the interval from one squadron to another. The captain of the fourth squadron moves to the left of his squadron to align it to the right.

The captains of the other squadrons continue to march straight forward, and command, those on the right: *Head of column to the right;* those on the left: *Head of column to the left*, so as to pass along the line of the squadron already formed and to form on it, by the movement *on left into line* for the right squadrons, and on *right into line* for the left squadrons.

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The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

943.—If the defile is opposite to any other part of the regiment, the command points out the platoons which are to be the head of column; the rest of the movement is executed as prescribed, No. 942. One of the wings being longer than the other, the last platoons of this wing pass the defile without being doubled.

944.—The column may, according to circumstances, be marched entirely through the defile, and then form to the front, to the left, or to the right, by the commands: *Front into line*, or *left into line wheel—and on left into line;* or finally, *right into line wheel—and on right into line.*

If the command *front into line* is given, the movement is executed at the same time in the two columns, after the principles prescribed for *front into line*, the left and the right in front.

If the command is *left into line wheel—and on left into line*, the left column immediately wheels *to the left into line;* and the right column continues to march to the point where it is to form *on left into line.*

The formation *right into line wheel—and on right into line* is executed after the same principles and by inverse means.

945.—If the defile allows only the front of a platoon to pass, and is opposite to the first or fifth squadron, it is passed in a simple column by breaking *by platoons to the right* or *to the left.*

When the defile is in front of one of the centre squadrons, the passage is executed in the following manner:

If it is in front of the third squadron, this squadron *breaks into platoons with the left in front;* it is followed in the same order by the first and second squadrons. The fourth and fifth squadrons *break into platoons with the right in front*, and march in this order after the three first squadrons.

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If the defile is in front of the fourth squadron, this squadron makes its movement with the right in front, followed in the same order by the fifth, and the three right squadrons march with the left in front after the left squadrons.

If the defile is in front of the second squadron, this squadron begins the movement *by breaking into platoons with the right in front;* all the squadrons which are on its left break in the same order, and follow the movement; the first squadron breaks with the left in front and passes the last.

946.—When there are several defiles in front of a regiment, the colonel causes it to break into as many columns as there are passages.

In these different cases, the colonel, on coming out of the defile, forms the line to the front, to the left, or to the right, as he may judge proper.

947.—The regiment being in line, to pass a defile in rear of the centre, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *By the flank platoons—in rear of the centre—pass defile.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 120.) At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captain commanding the first squadron commands: *Platoons break by the right to the rear—to march to the left;* and the captain of the fifth: *Platoons break by the left to the rear—to march to the right.*

The chief of the fourth platoon of the third squadron commands: 1. *Platoon forward;* 2. *Guide left;* and the chief of the first platoon of the fourth squadron commands: 1. *Platoon forward;* 2. *Guide right.*

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At the command MARCH, repeated by these same officers, the two centre platoons of the regiment march forward the distance of a division front, obliquing to the left and right to join and cover the defile.

The senior of the two chiefs of platoons takes the command.

The movement commences simultaneously in the first and fifth squadrons, as prescribed, Nos. 797 and 798; the two columns march towards each other, along the rear of the line, until they are opposite to the defile, where the right column turns *to the left*, and the left column *to the right;* and they then unite to pass the defile with a division front.

The captains of the three other squadrons give, in succession, the same commands as those of the first and fifth; so that the second and fourth may arrive at the same time at the entrance of the defile, and pass it in the same order as the squadrons which precede them.

When the squadrons, formed in this manner in double column, arrive, after having passed the defile, at the points where the new line is to be formed, the two heads of column turn to the left and to the right, at the commands of the captains of the first and fifth squadrons.

When the last platoons of the two columns have turned to the left and to the right, and have separated from each other a distance equal to the front of the division which has remained in front of the defile, plus the interval from one squadron to another, the colonel, who is at the rear of the column, commands:

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1. *Attention.*
2. *Column.*
3. HALT.
4. *Left—and right into line wheel.*
5. MARCH.
6. *Right*—DRESS.

The last five commands are repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

The division which covers the defile retires quickly by wheeling to the left-about by fours; after having passed beyond the line a distance equal to a division front, it faces to the front by a second left-about wheel by fours, and the two platoons oblique to the right and left to place themselves on the alignment of their respective squadrons.

948.—If the defile, instead of being in rear of the centre of the line, is in rear of the second and third squadrons, and can be passed with a division front, the colonel names in the command the squadrons whose flank platoons are to pass in double column.

At the preparatory command, the squadrons on the right and left, which are not included in the command, break in succession to the rear and pass the defile in simple column.

At the command MARCH, the movement is executed by the flanks of the squadrons which were named, as prescribed, No. 947.

949.—If the defile permits only a platoon front to pass, and is in rear of the first or fifth squadron, it is

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passed in single column, *breaking by the left to the rear to march to the right;* or *by the right to the rear—to march to the left.* The first division of the first squadron or the second of the fifth moves forward to cover the defile.

If the defile is in rear of the centre of the regiment, the fourth platoon of the third squadron and the first of the fourth move forward to cover the defile.

The fourth squadron commences the movement by breaking *by the right to the rear—to march to the left.* It is immediately followed by the fifth, which breaks *by the left to the rear—to march to the right;* and the movement is continued by the right and left squadrons alternately.

If the defile is in rear of the interval between the second and third squadrons, the fourth platoon of the second squadron and the first of the third move forward to cover the defile.

The squadrons farthest from the defile being always the first to pass it, the movement commences with the fifth squadron which is immediately followed by the fourth; it is continued by the right and left squadrons alternately, commencing on the flank opposite to that which broke first.

If the defile is in rear of the interval between the fourth and fifth squadrons, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means.

On coming out of the defile, the heads of column of the squadrons are directed towards the point where the line is to be formed again. On arriving there, the squadrons which broke by the right turn to the left; those which broke by the left turn to the right, and they all form in succession *left or right into line,* at the commands of their captains.

When the movement is finished, the platoons which remain to cover the defile retire in succession, the left one moving first.

In the alternate movement of squadrons, each captain commanding, after having given his preparatory command, does not give the command MARCH until the

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last or first platoon of the squadron which precedes him in the movement has executed its *about-wheel.*

950.—When there are several defiles in rear of the regiment, the colonel breaks it to the rear, with the left in front, into as many columns as there are passages. On coming out of the defile he forms the line again.

951.—In all passages of defiles to the rear, the troop which remains in front of the defile to cover it detaches skirmishers in front, if necessary.

Their movement in retreat is executed as prescribed, No. 573.

TWELFTH EVOLUTION.

Passage of the line.

952.—The regiment being in line in rear of another regiment, to execute the passage of the line to the front, the colonel marches the regiment forward, as prescribed, No. 906, and when within 60 paces of the other line, he commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Passage of the line—forward by columns.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the captains commanding command: *Platoons right-wheel—head of column to the left.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding, the movement is executed at the same time in each squadron, as prescribed, No. 656. Each captain

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commands: *Guide right*, and moves to the head of his column to direct it.

The squadrons are directed towards the intervals between the squadrons of the first line, in such a manner that each squadron in column may pass to the right of the squadron which is formed in line in front of it.

The squadrons preserve their intervals from the right, while marching in column.

When the columns have passed the other line, the colonel commands:

1. *Front into line.*
2. MARCH.

The second command is repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding.

At the second command, repeated by the field officers, the squadrons are all formed *front into line*, at the same time.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

953.—To continue the march in line after having passed the first line, the movement is executed after the same principles, with this difference, that the colonel instead of commanding: *Front into line*, commands: 1. *Form squadrons—trot;* 2. MARCH; 3. *Regulate by the right squadron.* The captains commanding conform to what is prescribed, No. 727.

954.—The regiment being in line, and having been replaced by another regiment in front, to pass a line to the rear, it approaches it by a *left-about wheel by platoons;* and when within 60 paces, the colonel causes the regiment to break, *by platoons right wheel—and in each squadron—head of column to the left.*

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The columns are then directed towards the intervals of the line which is in rear, and cross it, passing to the left of the squadrons.

When the columns have arrived near the point where the line is to be reformed, the colonel forms the regiment *into line faced to the rear on the head of each squadron*, the movement being ended by *platoons left-about wheel.*

955.—The passage of the line belongs properly to the *evolutions of the line;* but in order to exercise the regiment at it, the colonel forms two lines of three squadrons each, *at half or whole distance;* in this case, one of the field officers commands each line, and gives the commands prescribed for the colonel.

In the passage of the line, the officer who commands the line which is to be passed by the other, commands: *Passage of the line,* at the preparatory command of the line which is marching. At this command, the particular guides of the right and left of the squadrons pass to the rank of file-closers. They resume their place in line as soon as the columns have passed the intervals.

Of the charge.

956.—The charge, which is the decisive action of cavalry, being merely an application of the march in line, it is not included in the twelve evolutions; it completes the instruction of the regiment.

To be successful, the charge should be short, the horses should be urged to the quickest gallop, without losing command of them, and the men should remain united and masters of their movements, notwithstanding the quickness of the pace.

957.—To exercise the regiment, the colonel causes the charge to be made against an imaginary line; but he does not go faster than a quick gallop; the signal to charge and the command CHARGE serving merely as a notice to take the position with the sabre.

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Charge in line.

958.—The regiment marching in line, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention to charge.*
2. DRAW—SABRE.
3. *Trot.*
4. MARCH.

The third command is repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding.

At the command MARCH, repeated by the same officers, the squadrons *trot*. After having passed over 150 paces at this pace, the colonel commands:

1. *Gallop.*
2. MARCH.

The first command is repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding.

At the command MARCH, repeated by the officers, the squadrons *gallop*.

After having passed over about 100 paces at this pace, and having to go only 60 more to reach the imaginary line, the colonel directs *the charge* to be sounded. At this signal, repeated by all the trumpeters, all the officers command CHARGE, at the same time. The men of both ranks take the position of the sabre or lance prescribed for the charge.

To halt, the gradation of the paces is followed, in order to avoid stopping too suddenly; for this purpose, the colonel commands:

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1. *Attention.*
2. *Squadrons.*
3. HALT.
4. *Right* (*or left*)—DRESS.

At the command *Attention*, repeated by the field officers, the captains commanding and the chiefs of platoons, the squadrons prepare to change the pace, and the troopers carry the sabre to the shoulder. (*Lances*, carry lance.)

At the command *Squadrons*, repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding, the chiefs of platoons command *platoon*, and the squadrons take the *trot*.

At the command HALT, repeated by the field officers, the captains commanding and the chiefs of platoons, the squadrons halt.

At the command *Right* (or *left*)—DRESS, repeated by the field officers and the captains commanding, the squadrons align themselves.

The regiment being aligned, the colonel commands: FRONT.

959.—To execute a charge against the enemy, when the colonel judges that he is at the proper distance, he conforms to what has just been prescribed, with this difference, that at the signal to charge the squadrons quicken the gallop and attack the enemy with impetuosity.

The enemy being routed, the colonel causes the *rally* to be sounded: at this signal, the troopers halt and rally on their squadrons: the officers take their places in line. As it is important that the enemy should not have time to form again, the colonel designates, among those first rallied, the number of platoons necessary to pursue him.

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At the signal to charge, the officers remain in their places in line: the colonel and the other field officers place themselves on the alignment of the officers, at the centre of their respective commands.

The adjutant, the sergeant-major, the quarter-master-sergeant, and the general guides remain in their places in line.

The trumpeters remain in rear of the centre of the regiment. A chief bugler remains behind the colonel.

The colonel moves wherever his presence may be most necessary to ensure the success of the charge.

Before preparing for the charge, the colonel recalls the skirmishers; they place themselves in rear of the flanks, to be ready to turn the enemy's flank and rear while the regiment charges in front.

960.—The field officers, captains commanding, and officers should recollect that it is very important to keep the squadrons united and to rally them promptly when necessary, to be ready to oppose the enemy or to charge the new lines which may show themselves.

It is always advantageous to attack the enemy; or, if he should attack, to anticipate him in charge.

961.—The charge in oblique order is executed after the same principles and by the same means as the charge in parallel order. It is used in preference when the enemy's line is longest, so as to counter-balance this advantage by keeping back a wing, or even to pass beyond one of his.

962.—To attack with only a part of the regiment at

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a time, parallel and successive attacks by echelons are made, starting from the line of battle.

The charge by echelons gives the means of renewing it at several points, of passing beyond the enemy's line and of falling on one of his flanks with a part of the force.

These successive charges may also be used with success against a line of infantry; they disturb the soldiers and induce them to fire with precipitation.

Charge in column.

963.—The charge in column is used against infantry formed in column or square. For this purpose, the regiment is formed in close column, and the squadrons take successively a distance equal to double their front, so that when the first squadron charges, it may be promptly followed by the second, which, if the first forces a passage, throws itself into the square and finishes the defeat of it. If the first squadron is repulsed, it retires by the right and left to form at the rear of the column, and uncovers the front of the second squadron: this squadron renews the charge; if it does not succeed, it makes way for the third, and so on until the charge shall have completely succeeded.

These charges in rapid succession should at length break the square, especially if they are directed, as they always should be, against the angles, which are the weakest points when not protected by artillery.

The squadrons which have not charged are sent in pursuit until they are stopped by the *rally;* they then return and place themselves in column behind the squadrons already formed, or in their rank and place in line if the regiment is deployed.

In the charge by echelons and in column, the lieutenant-colonel and major charge at the head of the squadrons which the colonel designates.

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Charge as foragers.

964.—The charge as foragers is used against artillery. It is executed as prescribed in the *school of the squadron.*

The colonel designates the squadron or squadrons which are to charge; they break off and march towards the point from which they can in succession charge the batteries; the rest of the regiment marches to support the attack or oppose the enemy, and to rally the foragers after the charge.

THE END.

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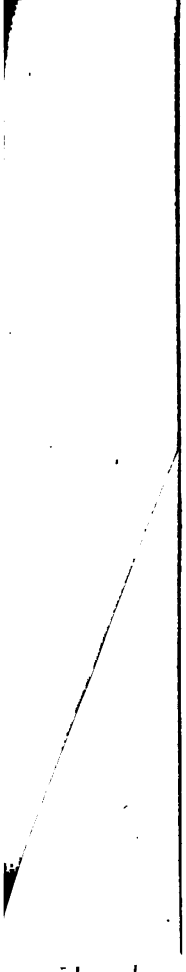

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